

and the like. In soups and catsups it gives body to the dish; stewed it is mucilaginous, and while at first not agreeable to many persons a taste for it is easily acquired. It is also dried and canned for winter use. When ripe the black or brown white-eyed globular seeds are sometimes roasted and used as a coffee substitute." (*Bailey, Standard Cyclopædia of Horticulture, vol. 4, p. 2332.*)

41725. PERSEA AMERICANA Mill. Lauraceæ.

Avocado.

(*Persea gratissima* Gaertn. f.)

From Altadena, Cal. Purchased from Mr. F. O. Popenoe, West India Gardens. Received January 12, 1916.

Seeds of a hardy type of avocado, purchased for fumigation experiments.

41726. ARBUTUS ARIZONICA (A. Gray) Sarg. Ericaceæ.

Madroña.

From the Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona. Collected by Dr. David Griffiths, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 12, 1916.

"This is a tree commonly a meter in circumference and 10 meters high, but often much larger. The old trunks have a bright, light-gray bark and the branches are light osier red. The contrast with the permanent light-green leaves and coral-red berries is very striking. To my mind this is one of the most ornamental of native southwestern trees and should be propagated and widely distributed. Indeed, the whole group of manzanita-arctostaphylos arbutus trees and shrubs are very ornamental broad-leaved evergreens, and our native ones are all but unknown in the trade. It is going to take some careful experimentation to make them ready for handling, but they will probably be found to be no more difficult than the rhododendrons. We need to know how best to propagate them. Some of the manzanitas are easily transplanted, and probably the closely related plants may also be handled in the same way, but trees small enough are not numerous in parts where I have traveled. They are said to grow from hardwood cuttings with difficulty. The trees are usually found under typical forest conditions where the floor is covered with a great deal of débris. They probably require an acid soil. This particular lot of seed comes from an altitude of 6,000 to 7,000 feet in the Santa Rita Mountains, Ariz., where snows are frequent and I judge temperatures must often touch the zero mark. I suggest, since the quantity of seed is small, that the germination be tried under greenhouse conditions. This is transmitted for propagation at Chico, Cal." (*Griffiths.*)

41727. AMYGDALUS PERSICA PLATYCARPA (Decaisne) Ricker. Amyg-

(*Prunus persica platycarpa* Bailey.)

[dalaceæ. **Peach.**

From Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Presented by Mr. J. F. Bailey, director, Botanic Gardens. Received January 12, 1916.

"Flat China peach, or Peen-to."

41728. CANNABIS SATIVA L. Moraceæ.

Hemp.

From Keijo, Chosen (Korea). Presented by Mr. Kosuke Honda, director, Agricultural and Industrial Model Station, through Mr. Lyster H. Dewey, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 12, 1916.

"Seed of the 1914 crop grown at this station."